

PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

PIOCHE, LINCOLN CO. NEVADA

SPAIN'S FAINT HOPE.

Is Seeking a Continental Alliance or Intervention.

NEGOTIATING NOW WITH FRANCE.

Statement of Policy Which Declares That the War Will Be Prosecuted to the End.

New York.—A World cable from Madrid says: A Continental alliance for Spain or intervention to stop the war is now the joint aim of Premier Sagasta, of Ambassador Leon y Castillo at Paris and of the court at Madrid. Events will soon demonstrate this.

The new Cabinet is regarded as a makeshift and only temporary. Madrid papers call it the "circumstantial Cabinet," a Cabinet of circumstances. Only an alliance or intervention could firmly establish it.

The Ministry announced in the Cortes, through Premier Sagasta as spokesman, that it is fully resolved to carry on the war and to employ for that purpose every means the Cortes will place at its disposal, confident of the support of the crown and country. The Ministry undertakes at the same time to crush the rebellions in Cuba and the Philippine Islands with the utmost severity, reserving for the day of pacification the accomplishment of the promised reforms.

As for the finances, the Cabinet expects to raise money through the assistance of the bankers of France and of Barcelona and through railway concessions. It will be almost impossible to raise a loan in Spain, even with the guarantee of the tobacco and stamp monopolies, and the proposed increase in taxation had to be abandoned because it was so unpopular.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "A newspaper which is officially inspired makes the official announcement that Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, is engaged in effecting a rapprochement with the French Government for reasons which must not be made public."

Madrid.—The Ministers, in full uniform, appeared in the Senate. Owing to the circumstances, the new Cabinet is already nicknamed the "Circumstantial Cabinet."

The Premier, Senor Sagasta, explained the Ministerial crisis, and asserted that the new Ministry would continue the policy of the former Ministry. He related how "Spain did everything to avoid war, until America, violating all recognized diplomacy, attacked Spain with an unjustified and unprecedented in the annals of civilized history and compelled Spain to respond with war to which Spain would not consent to the utmost until an honorable peace is obtainable."

"This," the Premier continued, "is a strong policy, and the new Government will also energetically conduct negotiations with European and other states."

MORE ABOUT SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

Incidents Given by One Who Saw the Bombardment.

Key West.—An on-looker at the bombardment of the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico on May 12th by the fleet of Rear-Admiral Sampson, says: "The San Juan affair strengthens the opinion that the reduction of well-placed fortifications is a hard task for even the strongest battle-ships. The secondary batteries of the ships were not used after the line had passed before the forts. This was chiefly on account of smoke. Drifting in front of the turrets, it made the handlers of the big guns liable to lose all sight of land."

The Admiral and his assistant chief of staff, Stanton, were in the superstructure on the lee side of the conning tower. They did not go inside the conning tower, which will probably not be used in action unless the fire is coming from both sides. So far it has proved a rather useless institution.

"When the big guns in the turret were fired it seemed as if the ship was almost drawn from the water in a straining effort to follow the projectiles as they whizzed shoreward. While the enemy's fire was at its hottest two jacks stood at the low's bow, without any cover heaving the lead. They worked just as calmly as if in New York harbor."

"They can't hit us, George," sang out one of the men to another in the lee of the turret. Just then a shell whizzed by. "Big a line to that thing," laughed the man in the chains, pointing derisively to the water that spouted fifty yards ahead of him."

One Correspondent Barred Out.

Washington.—The news bulletin issued by the department has forbidden the presence of Sylvester Sloop, a newspaper correspondent, aboard vessels of the Navy or at any naval station on account of his conduct in stopping himself away on board the tug *Unica* on the recent visit of that vessel to Havana, he having been refused permission to go as a passenger.

Americans May Travel in Turkey.

Washington.—The Turkish Legation declares the report that the Turkish authorities refuse to allow Americans to travel in the interior of the empire is without foundation.

Japanese Change Officials.

Washington.—Kishir Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, has been transferred to London, and Mr. Nakawawa has arrived from Japan to succeed Matsui.

Secret Conference in Brazil.

Buenos Ayres.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro says that the United States Minister there has had a secret conference with the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TEA INDUSTRY IS DECLINING.

Outlook in Japan Not Assuring. Tacoma.—Reports received at Yokohama up to May 2 show that Japan's tea crop was greatly damaged by a severe frost occurring on April 23. The damage was most pronounced in the Shizuoka and Kyoto districts, where there was already a decrease in acreage compared with last and previous years.

Japanese papers state that the tea industry is surely declining in several districts, owing largely to the increase of expenses attendant upon tea manufacture.

Estimates of the cost of picking, firing, etc., amount this year to 8.70 yen per 30 kenmame, compared with 6.45 yen last year. Skilled labor is found to be higher throughout the districts than ever before because of the greatly increased cost of living.

The Central Tea Dealers' Guild of Japan received cablegrams from New York on April 23 stating that the tea market prospects there were rendered very unpromising by the outbreak of the Spanish war.

The Guild then sent circulars to tea dealers throughout Japan urging that the most stringent rules be adopted in manufacturing and shipping tea to this country, which constitutes Japan's best market.

The tea growers are considerably distressed. The last season was a poor one, the Japanese market being greatly overstocked after June 15, previous to which shipments were unusually large, because the United States was expected to collect a duty on tea after July 1.

No Obstacle to Seal Poaching. New York.—A special from Washington says: Seal poachers in Behring sea will have no interference with their traffic this season from this Government. There will be no patrol in Alaskan waters, and the British Government is expected to withhold any vessels as well.

The failure to maintain the usual summer patrol, which has been made either by regulars, naval vessels or ships of the revenue cutter service, is because of the necessity of retaining every vessel on the Pacific Coast which would be of use as a fighting ship. All the cutters were soon impressed into the naval service and are now being converted and fitted out as regular war vessels, mounting guns and equipped for patrol work along the Pacific.

The poachers are understood now to be committed to seal life this season, owing to the lack of protection by this Government. The herds, which have dwindled until they are but comparatively few in number, will probably be greatly decimated by the attacks of the poachers, the officials believe, but they see no way of preventing it, as to secure vessels for patrol, manned and equipped, would draw on the available number of officers and men to an extent which could not be readily met.

Ammunition Found on the Argonauta. Key West.—Over forty cases of ammunition were found in the Spanish steamer *Argonauta*, captured during the first days of the war. It was on board this steamer that Lieutenant Colonel Cortijo, Weyler's brother-in-law, was captured, with other Spanish soldiers, now prisoners at Fort Mopherson.

The discovery of the war supplies on board the *Argonauta* will not change the status of her case before the prize court; it had already been decided, before the learning of the find, that the steamer was legitimately a prize of war, no claims having been filed by the owners of the ship or cargo.

A like decision was rendered in the case of the steamer *Ambrosio Bolivar* and the schooner *Candida*, Mathilda and *Sophia*. The only formality remaining to make these vessels the absolute property of the United States is the confirmation by the Federal Court authorities of the findings of the prize commission.

The cases of the Buena Ventura, the first capture of the war, and the Pedro, Catalina, Miguel Jover, Panama and Guido, all large and valuable steamers, will have to be tried in regular form by the United States Court, claims having been filed by the owners of the ships and cargoes.

Fortifying Her Towns.

New York.—A dispatch to the World from Gibraltar says: The Spanish towns nearest to this British possession are being strongly re-fortified. One thousand troops have arrived at San Roque, a town of 9000 inhabitants, largely smugglers, seven miles northwest of here, on the edge of the neutral territory between the Kingdom of Spain and this possession.

More troops have also gone to Algeciras, the dilapidated old town six miles west, straight across the bay from Gibraltar, and to Tarifa, the southwest point of Spain, fifteen miles southwest from here.

Damage to the Winslow.

Washington.—Reports received here from Key West show that the condition of the little torpedo-boat *Winslow* is much worse than was supposed, and it will be necessary, in all probability, to have her come to Norfolk for repairs. One shell smashed her low-pressure starboard cylinder and another traversed one of her boilers. It would be possible to get along under one boiler and reduce the starboard engine from a quadruple to a triple expansion, but the efficiency of the boat would be very much lowered thereby.

Believe the Report False.

Washington.—Officials here dismiss as pure invention the story coming from Montreal that former Minister Polo y Bernabe has secured for Spain a coaling station on one of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland coast. At the French Embassy the report is treated with indignant contempt.

Gomez Said to Be Nearing Havana.

New York.—A cable to the World from Port au Prince says: Maximino Gomez, with 15,000 men, is closing in on Havana. His advance guard, led by the negro chief, Quinly Bander, while on the march met 800 Spanish troops, who, after a skirmish, took to flight.

EXPERTS ENLIGHTENED

Armored Cruisers Are in the Lead.

EFFECTIVE IN OFFENSIVE WARFARE.

Lessons Taught by Maneuvers of Cervera's Speedy Squadron Upsets the Theory of Captain Goodrich.

New York.—A Washington special to the Herald says: As a result of the maneuvers executed by the Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Cervera, future naval constructors will give armored cruisers a prominent place in types adopted for offensive warfare. This, perhaps, is the best lesson taught up to this time by the war with Spain. Such is the opinion of naval experts with whom I have talked since Admiral Cervera with his speedy squadron arrived ten days ago at Martinique. It marks the downfall of the theory so strongly advocated by Captain C. F. Goodrich, now in command of the Yale, and formerly a professor of the Naval War College, that the armored cruiser has no place in modern navies.

"Captain Goodrich is now probably convinced of the value of armored cruisers," said a prominent naval officer, "in view of the fact that as commanding officer of the Yale he had been scouting for the enemy's fleet some days before its arrival at Martinique. Since the war began we have been using vessels for purposes for which their types unsuited them. For instance, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon are coast defense battle-ships. Yet they have been sent to sea cruising for the enemy, when they were really intended for defensive purposes."

"Then we have been employing harbor defense monitors of blockading purposes and for offensive warfare, the result being to cripple the maneuvering quality of our fleet and the handicapping of Rear Admiral Sampson seriously in his offensive and defensive operations."

"Our ship-building policy has been all wrong. The country has gone on the theory that a defensive navy was all that was necessary. The present war teaches that an offensive navy is absolutely required."

Spain and Her Finances.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, assured me that nothing definite has been decided upon with respect to the expedition to the Philippines. The Government will be guided by circumstances. In official circles here it is believed that Emperor William will not for the moment answer Joseph Chamberlain's utterances about an Anglo-American alliance, but will wait for a better opportunity for doing so.

I am unable to state precisely the reasons why this purpose of the Kaiser should be known here earlier than in other European capitals, but it is so, and Ministers are most positive about it.

Rumors regarding a new big loan have been in circulation for some time. I know from a good source that Senor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, will wait until the Cortes is closed before taking action in that direction. He will then negotiate a loan in gold for twelve million pounds (£600,000,000) sterling.

Minister Mendonça's Tribute to America.

Washington.—Salvador de Mendonça, who has represented Brazil at Washington in the capacity of Minister since 1891, has presented his letters of recall, preparatory to being transferred to Portugal. The ceremony, which is, in many cases, little more than idle form, was in this case remarkable from the magnificent tribute paid to the United States by Mendonça who had occupied the position of Consul-General for Brazil at New York for many years preceding his accession to the Ministry. Mendonça has had more abundant opportunity for observation than falls to the lot of most diplomatic representatives.

In the course of his speech Senor Mendonça said: "It has been my aspiration before leaving your country to sit again at a table around which all the American republics would re-convene on a more solid basis, the agreement outlined by the unratified treaty of April 29, 1890, distributing the responsibilities of the policy of Monroe by the members of the compact, as it is due to their sovereign character. Blessed be the day which shall witness the meeting of such a congress, the first step for the establishment of an American diet, high court of the international affairs of our continent."

Spain Clings To Foolish Hopes.

London.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, commenting on the situation in Cuba, says: Whether a great number of insurgents will fight for the Americans is considered extremely doubtful, but despite the Spanish hope it is equally doubtful whether General Maximo Gomez and the other influential insurgent leaders will declare against American annexation. All that can be said with certainty is that the Cabinet at Washington had not found and cannot count upon efficient assistance from the insurgents, which it evidently expected when it rushed into war without having an army of occupation ready.

Since the Ministry has been constructed publicity and prominence are being given by leading organs to the movements of troops, which seems to indicate an intention to warn whom it may concern that Spain is ready to resist any unjustifiable schemes of aggression, from whatever quarter it may come. These movements have reference to the idea that Spain may be helpful to the power in the event of any combination against an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Money to Help the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres, via Galveston.—It is announced here that the Spaniards of Argentina have telegraphed another million francs to Madrid as a war subscription, and that the collection of money for the same purpose will be continued.

AERIAL WAR CAMERA.

Chicago Photographer to Exhibit His Invention.

Chicago.—Mr. J. Steffen, a photographer, has been invited to Washington by Secretary Alger to exhibit a device for aerial photography, by which military camps, fortifications and fleets eighty miles away can be photographed as easily as objects ten feet off. Steffen has been working on this device for several years, and as it is of broad utility, he had it patented some time before the commencement of the war.

The balloon which he uses is made of rubber film, like a toy balloon, and is inflated with hydrogen gas, and a camera is suspended to it, as in all similar devices. The balloon is held at the required distance by a cord, within which are two fine copper wires properly insulated from each other, by which power is conveyed and the machinery of the camera is operated. On the ground end of the cord the wires are connected with a cell battery. At the balloon end they are connected with a magnet which operates a small lever. Within the camera is a hand of sensitized paper, long enough to receive 180 photographs. By means of clock work the motive power of which is a coiled spring, this hand of paper is uncoiled on one roll and coiled on another as fast as pictures are taken.

During the process a tiny shutter closes the aperture of the lens. The lever attached to the magnet is connected both with the shutter and with the clock work so that by the same motion it first releases the shutter and sets the rollers in motion. It then stops the rollers and opens the aperture of the lens, so that the pressure and then the release of the button at the ground end takes the picture and prepares the camera for another. Ordinarily the balloon will be over the spot which it is desired to photograph, and then the camera will be adjusted so as to point downward. But sometimes it will be needed to photograph surrounding scenes, and then it will be adjusted at a proper angle before the balloon is sent up. Lieutenant Greeley from what he has heard of this device, has great confidence that it will work satisfactorily.

A HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

Minister of the Interior Capdepon Makes Some Striking Admissions.

Madrid.—Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, has denied in the course of an interview that the change in the constitution of the Ministry would involve any alteration in the foreign policy of Spain, all the new Ministers being in favor of presenting the war to the end with the utmost energy.

"Spain," said Senor Capdepon, "went perilously near sacrificing her honor in the interest of peace, only making a stand when further concessions would have involved her disgrace and effacement as a nation. This she will never do, and in this resolve the new Cabinet is as thoroughly determined as the old. The new Cabinet entertains no illusions. It is a war in which weakness and poverty are opposed to greatness and strength; but Spain is in the position of a ballist bound to defend his honor against the gross insults of a more powerful antagonist, who, although he is convinced that the result is almost certain death, yet feels the force of the principle of 'noblesse oblige.'"

"Spain prefers a possible defeat to a certain disgrace. The Ministers know that the moral sympathies of the powers are with Spain, and that, while hesitating to undertake the responsibility for action which might lead to a greater war, they may eventually intervene from motives of self-interest and public policy on behalf of Spain."

OPINION IN FRANCE.

It Seems to Be Swerving Toward America.

New York.—A dispatch from Paris to the World says: There are remarkable indications in certain Paris journals hitherto inimical of a complete reversal of the French disposition toward America. The Gaulois, for example, extols the cleverness with which Admiral Sampson has maneuvered, taking advantage of his opponents' slowness to effect a junction with Schley.

M. Jaures in the Petite Republique writes in the same strain of America's "admirable attack and defense, which have been directed with energy and for allowing herself to be made the sport of clericalism and militarism."

There is a strong article in the Echo de Paris, signed Henry Baure, calling French hostility to her ancient friends and clients beyond the Atlantic foolish and illogical. "France," the writer says, "is naturally drawn to America as a Republic, and should not give way to sudden tenderness for Spain."

On the Other Hand, Henry Fouquier.

In the Dix Neufieme Siecle, writes in a vein hardly short of insulting to American women for their alleged snobbishness in seeking to make out a long line of aristocratic ancestors.

Spying for Spain.

New York.—A man said to be a Spanish spy and a deserter from the First United States Artillery is reported to be a prisoner on Governor's Island. According to the story told the man was arrested by Secret Service agents on Broadway. While being transferred to Governor's Island on board the General Hancock the prisoner is alleged to have flung a packet of papers into the bay, but the boat put back and the papers, which it is asserted, comprised details of the harbor defenses of New York, which were addressed to the Spanish Consul at Montreal, were recovered.

Damage Done By the Bombardment.

New York.—The steamer *Arkadia*, plying between New York and Porto Rico has arrived here. She was in the harbor of San Juan two days after the recent bombardment by Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet. Captain Lloyd says that from fifteen to twenty Spaniards were killed and about sixty wounded. Many houses were damaged, one of the forts was destroyed and two guns were dismounted. The *Arkadia* was not allowed to bring any mail from Porto Rico.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Helpful Suggestions For the Agriculturists.

HINTS THAT ARE INTERESTING.

Some Good Advice for the Ruralists—A Budget of Knowledge That May Prove Beneficial.

Success With Chickens.

Assuming that you have chosen good stock from which to raise your chickens, give them untiring care, nourishing food and plenty of it, and careful oversight, until they are several weeks old, or large enough to withstand ordinary chill or wet, changes in the weather, and coarser food.

The first feed after the chicks have been out of the shell 24 hours may be soaked bread crusts, or a cake made purposely for them, and moistened with milk or water. This cake is made from the mixed meal fed the hens (corn, oats and fine feed). A little salt and saleratus are added and it is then wet up like a mash and thoroughly baked. The uncooked dough so often fed is not fit for small chicks, and in its raw state it is far harder to digest. This cake should be fed certainly twice a day for six weeks, but after a few days the bill of fare may be varied. These moistened cakes in the morning and at noon, with the addition of mashed small potatoes at dinner time. Morning and afternoon lunch, oatmeal moistened with milk or water. This is the real article bought of the grocer at 2 1/2 or 3c per lb. It sounds very expensive and in a way it is, but it is also economical because it is the most complete single food known for chickens. As a well balanced ration by itself, it promotes growth in flesh, blood and bone. After a week wheat should be fed at night and in another week the diet may be still further varied by changing the 9:30 feed to cracked corn, and after six weeks substitute a special poultry feed for clear oat meal. If fresh cut bone can be obtained, give this as soon as the chicks can bear it; if not, mix a little animal meal with the soft feed.

The next matter of importance after proper housing and feed is the war against lice. First powder your sitting hen liberally and powder again before she leaves her chickens. Any good insecticide will do. Powder the chicks again in a few weeks and possibly yet again before they are wholly feathered out. If your chicks look ragged and droopy or as if the moths had suddenly gone to eating feathers, look for lice. They will ruin the chicks if you do not get rid of them.

Keep their coops as clean as possible, look out for soaking rains, supply plenty of grass, fresh air, pure water and sunshine, and, as before mentioned, your parent stock was hardy and vigorous, your percentage of loss should be small, except it be through devastation from vandals outside the poultry yard.

Change in the Hog Lots.

Among the important recommendations for meeting the hog cholera, in the absence of an absolute cure, good sanitary conditions stand very high. Filth, bad water and surroundings that invite disease should be guarded against, for even though they may have no direct effect in the causation of cholera, they can hardly fail to lower the condition of the animals and thus make them succumb more readily to cholera when it comes. To give such conditions as general good health demands, arrangements should be made to change the quarters where the hogs are kept with reasonable frequency.

To keep hogs on the same ground year after year means to keep them filthy, even with the best care one can take, and on general principles alone the quarters should be changed as often as possible and a crop or two raised on the old hog lot before hogs are put back on it. The necessity for such change is still greater if, as some now claim, hog cholera is not contagious but infectious—that is, the hogs do not take the disease from each other, but from the soil, which becomes impregnated with cholera germs. The facts about hog cholera are so various and often so apparently contradictory, that it requires a good deal of courage to say of it that such and such things are absolutely true in regard to it. It has for a long time been regarded as a contagious disease, passing from one animal to another by contact, inhalation, effluvia, contact with excretions, etc. Some recent investigators, however, now claim that it is infectious—that soil becomes infected with the germs and that these may lie dormant for a long time, to awaken again into activity when favorable conditions occur. Some evidence of the truth of this matter is adduced, and while we do not accept it as absolutely proved, yet it may be true. If so, it is all the more reason why hog lots should be changed frequently, and the ground thoroughly cultivated for two or three seasons before hogs are kept on them again.

Knowledge is Power, and nowhere is it shown any clearer than in knowledge of feeds and feeding.

We are able to feed intelligently; hundreds of farmers are every day wasting by feeding without knowledge of the effects produced by their feeding. They may think they know from experience a good way, and there may be a better way, and it is their duty to be in possession of all that is known from a scientific standpoint that is practical, useful and economical in feeds and feeding. It is said by writers frequently that no other business is carried on so blindly and unethetically and with less system than that of the majority of farmers.

Controlling Plant Lice.

Plant lice are among the most important of the injurious insects. They may be found every year in the orchard and garden, but seldom in such numbers as during the past season. They do not devour the tissue of the host plant but suck the sap by means of their tube-like mouth parts. They swarm upon the open leaf buds and on the under surfaces of the leaves, and on plants that are curled and become otherwise distorted. These insects multiply with great rapidity, but are held in check to a certain degree by numerous

predaceous and parasitic insects (V. H. Lowe, Bulletin 139, Geneva, N. Y. experiment station). In most species the young are born alive during the spring and summer, eggs not being produced until fall.

As plant lice suck their food, Paris green and similar poisons cannot be depended upon when used in the ordinary manner. Some external irritant must be used instead. Numerous insecticides of this nature are recommended. One of the most important is good whale oil soap. Experiments during the past season show that 1 lb. of whale oil soap to 7 gallons of water will kill plum and currant lice. The solution should be applied in a fine spray to the under surface of the leaves. It is important that the work be done very thoroughly. The first application should be made as soon as the lice appear in the spring, which will be soon after the leaf buds open. A second or third application may be made as occasion demands.

Feed for Chickens.

It is a great mistake to suppose, because the chicken is small, that it needs to be fed wholly, or even mainly, with soft food. The plate of wet corn meal, left where the young chicks can get into it, trampling the food with their dirty feet, and then leaving most of it to ferment, as it is sure to do in the warm sunshine, is the cause of more mortality among very young chicks than any other one thing. The food even of little chickens should be as nearly dry as it can be to be fed conveniently. If corn meal is fed, mix it with milk curd until the curd becomes "crumbly." So soon as they will eat, give them hard-boiled eggs chopped very fine. Follow this with cracked wheat or rye. When a week or ten days old the chicks will eat either rye or wheat whole, and be all the better for it. The digestion of the chicken is naturally strong, if not weakened by feeding exclusively on soft food. Some sand or very fine gravel should be placed where they can get it. They will only eat what they need. But with this gravel there is all the greater necessity for some hard grain for it to work on in the gizzard. Whole corn should not be given to young chicks. It is too large a grain for them to digest well, and its heating nature makes it apt to ferment in their gizzards, as indeed corn meal may do if eaten freely when digestion is impaired.

Some whole small grain should always be fed to chicks while growing, and there is nothing better than whole wheat. The small, shrunken grains that go out with the screenings in cleaning wheat are even better for chickens than the plump grains. They are harder, have less starch and a greater proportion of the nutrition that is required to promote growth and make feathers.—American Cultivator.

Good Rules for the Dairy.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled. When cans are hauled far they should be full and carried in a spring wagon. After cleaning, keep utensils inverted in pure air and sun if possible, until wanted for use.

Cans used for the return of skim milk or whey should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.

In hot weather cover the cans, when moved in a wagon, with a clean, wet blanket or canvas, or covered wagon or covered milk box.

All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This may make it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.

Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

Milk utensils for farm or dairy use should be made of metal and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water. Then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleaning material is dissolved. Then rinse and, lastly, sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

Profitable Peaches.

The peach is one of the finest fruits when well cared for, but of late it is uncertain and is not so hardy. Perhaps this is partly due to the way they are propagated and cared for. Some forty years ago, when the soil was new, or at least the trees were set on new land, the fruit was one of the easiest to raise. The trees were abundant bearers, hardy and long-lived. The usual way was to set the trees around the house, which seemed to be adapted for their well-being. The buildings also gave a shelter. But orchards are necessary now. The favorite soil is a light, warm, sandy loam in a sunny exposure, protected from severe, bleak winds.

Each tree should be set sixteen feet apart each way and kept well headed in. This makes the tree well branched and not liable to break down with fruit. The cultivation should be the same as for the apple, but the tree requires more manuring to make the best fruit. When the tree comes to bearing, the fruit should be thinned when the size of a partridge's egg. It takes the strength of the root to make the seed, and when thinned it makes finer fruit of what remains. In thinning, take off the inferior fruit first. In pruning and heading in, make the shape of a tree like an inverted umbrella. Do not forget to cultivate and manure the trees as long as they live. They must, or should be, cultivated as well as corn or any other farm crop to make the finest and most profitable yield.—Farm and Home.

Salt for Drying Apples.

The Virginia Experiment Station advises that apples which are to be evaporated should be dipped in a solution made by adding one ounce of salt to a gallon of water. Dip when they come from the press, and again after they are sliced. It leaves no taste of salt in the fruit, which will not be as white as that treated with sulphur fumes but will retain its natural color and be much better in quality than sulphur-treated fruit.

France May Protest.

Berlin.—The German Foreign Office has received reports from Paris saying France is indignant at the American cable cutting, considering such action to be contrary to international law, and that she intends to ask the powers to protest against it.



"Golly! boasts that he never changes his mind." "He can't; no one will swap with him."—Brooklyn Life.

Jack—A woman can't throw straight. Tom—Oh, I don't know. Did you ever have one throw you down?—New York Journal.

He—It makes me a better man every time I kiss you, darling. She—Oh, Harold, how good you must be now!—Boston Traveler.

Timmy—Pop, if there's a war are you going? Pop—No, sir. Your mother has been the man of the house for the past year.—Life.

Sunday School Teacher—Why is it wrong to have two wives? Tommy—Cos no man can serve two masters.—New York Journal.

"Everything on earth has its mission." "How about mosquitoes?" "They make us thing more kindly of flies."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

"Jones thinks a great deal of me." "So?" "Didn't you see you were such friends?" "We're not; I owe him money."—Memphis Appeal.

Little Clarence—Pa, is there really "honor among thieves"? Mr. Callipers—No, my son; thieves are just as bad as other people.—Puck.

He—I suppose the chainless wheel is fast? She—I suppose so. I wonder how long it will take it to reach the bargain counter.—Puck.

His Idea—"Is the water you get at your boarding house pure?" Egbert—No; there seems to be a lot of milk in it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Jack—Yes, ancestors certainly help to give a person social prestige. Tom—Especially when they are wealthy and one lives with them.—Life.

Quick Work.—Jones—I married my wife a month after she accepted me. Brown—And I married mine three days after she refused me.—Puck.

From Two Points of View.—Minnie (admiring her new ring)—Isn't it a dear little thing? Jack (who bought it)—Indeed it is!—Jewellers Weekly.

Mrs. Perry—Are your new neighbors well-to-do? Mrs. Terry—I think they are. The children have such awful manners.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I wish to establish a private library. What book is the best to start on?" "I would advise a pocketbook."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Watts—Newspaper English is getting worse every day. Potts—Why not? The offices are filling up with college graduates.—Indianapolis Journal.